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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1966

Town Hall, New Mills.

NEW MILLS

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1966

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

Chairman: Councillor R.D. Swinburn

Vice Chairman: Councillor L.J. Townsend

Councillors: J.D. Beard

F.M. Bullough

J.H. Clutterbuck

W.H. Ferguson

K.R. Gordon

J.R.C. Hyde (Retired July 1966)

F.S. Kitchen

Dr. L. Millward, J.P.

E. Oldfield

E.F. Rowbottom, J.P.

W.I. Brindley (From October, 1966)

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. Sutcliffe, M.A., M.B., B. Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall.

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 3532.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SHOPS ACT INSPECTOR

AND MEAT INSPECTOR.

M. Cosgrove, Cert. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Resigned August, 1966)

A. Stott, Cert. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (From September, 1966)

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P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the
NEW MILLS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1966.

A widespread epidemic of influenza began during the third week in January following a sudden drop in temperature earlier in the month. The illness mainly affected children at the beginning of the outbreak but spread to adults throughout February and the first two weeks in March. It was generally mild in type lasting only a few days though complications occurred in some elderly patients. No deaths were ascribed to this cause.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population was exactly the same as in 1965 and there were decreases in the birth, death, infant mortality and perinatal mortality rates. The illegitimate birth rate fell from 10.897 to 7.69 and the still birth rate of 6.37 remained much lower than the national average of 15.4.

The main causes of death in descending order were diseases of the heart and circulation with 47 cases, cancer with 21 and vascular lesions of the nervous system with 13. The three groups accounted for 74.32 per cent of the total number.

The average age at death was 71.11 years for women and 63.34 years for men; 66.67 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 37.04 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

With healthier working conditions, improved housing and better nutrition, more people are living beyond retirement age. If the present trend continues in England and Wales, it is estimated that of the total population, the numbers of those between sixty-five and seventy-five years will increase by about 28 per cent during the next two decades, and those over seventy-five years by nearly 40 per cent. New Mills has an even greater percentage of old age pensioners than the country as a whole. These figures necessitate an increase in the provision of suitable houses for the elderly and a proportion of the accommodation must be designed for the frail old people who wish to maintain independent homes of their own as long as possible. The Housing Committee gave careful thought to this problem in 1965 and as a result of their deliberations recommended the Council to build a second group of bungalows, fifteen in all, together with a warden's house on the Bakehurst Estate. The installation of an emergency call system between each dwelling and warden's house was included in the plans. The bungalows were completed towards the end of 1966 and the grounds have been appropriately laid out to provide ample opportunity for exercise or relaxation. The scheme is a vital contribution to the welfare of the aged in the area.

The fourth X-ray survey of New Mills was undertaken between the 3rd and 17th May, 1966, by the Mass Radiography Service of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. The examination of the general public and the employees of certain firms took place at the Liberal Club, Union Road, by kind permission of Councillor Dr. L. Millward, J.P., and at the Methodist Church, Newtown. The unit was also stationed at some of the larger factories for the convenience of the workpeople. Children under 15 years of age and expectant mothers were excluded. There was a large increase in the numbers attending the public sessions compared with the 1962 response.

The incidence of tuberculosis has fallen considerably since the first survey was conducted in 1953 when twelve active cases were found compared with ⁸⁷1 active case in 1966. The object of a health survey of this kind is to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to detect active cases of the disease and other chest conditions at an early stage when cure is possible. Details are given at the end of the report.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1966.

Your obedient Servant,

M. Sutcliffe.

Medical Officer of Health.

- 1 -
S E C T I O N A:
S T A T I S T I C S O F T H E A R E A

Acreage (Land and Water) : 5,242

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at 30th June, 1966 : 8,790

Population, Census 1931 8,551

Population, Census 1961 8,512

Number of occupied houses December, 1966 3,040

Rateable Value 1st April, 1966, £219,861

Sum represented by a penny Rate estimated 1966/67 £874.

LIVE BIRTHS								<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	65	144
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.75		
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.07		
Standardised Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.99		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.69		

STILL BIRTHS								<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.37		

DEATHS								<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	44	109
Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.40		
Comparability Factor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.98		
Standardised Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.15		
Maternal Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Deaths from Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Deaths from Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Deaths from Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Deaths from Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE								<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.64		
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.78		
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0		

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.07 and 0.98 respectively for 1966. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in the age-sex constitution of the area from that of England and

From the 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

New Mills is situated in north west Derbyshire, its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. Parts of the Hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

The Manager of the Labour Exchange has very kindly supplied the following information relating to the employment position in the New Mills Employment Exchange Area.

The February figures included 3 disabled persons all of whom were men and the July figures 2 (1 man and 1 woman).

Numbers engaged in various industries were as follows:-

Agriculture, quarrying etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Food, Drink, tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	416
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Metal goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
Textiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,201
Paper	..	..	..	..	..	..	687
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.				..	..	..	82
Other manufacturing industries	..			..	..	..	167
Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	386
Gas, electricity, water	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Transport & Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Distributive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	531
Insurance, banking, finance	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Professional services	..	..	..	..	..	..	463
Public adminisatration	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Miscellaneous services	..	..	..	..	..	..	221
							6,176

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH RATES & DEATH RATES.

Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1966.

Provisional figures based on quarterly returns.

BIRTHS	England & Wales Rates per 1,000	New Mills population
Live births	17.7	17.75
Still births	15.4(a)	6.37(a)

(a) Per 1,000 total live and still births

DEATHS

All causes	11.7	12.40
Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	0.043	0.0
Other Tuberculosis	0.005	0.0
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	0.562	0.683
Other Cancer	1.687	1.706

Rates per 1,000 live births

All causes under 1 year	19.0	25.64
All causes under 4 weeks	12.9	19.23
All causes under 1 week	11.1	19.23
Perinatal Mortality Rate ..	26.3	25.48
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)		

Maternal Mortality:

England & Wales
Rates per 1,000 total (Live and Still births).

Maternal Causes excluding

abortion	0.20	0.0
Due to abortion	0.06	0.0
Total maternal Mortality ..	0.26	0.0

Causes of Death in New Mills 1966

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Syphilitic disease	1	0
Measles	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	0	0
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	0	0
Malignant neoplasms (stomach) ..	2	2
Malignant neoplasms (lung bronchus) ..	6	0
Malignant neoplasms (breast)	-	0
Malignant neoplasms (uterus)	-	0
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	8	3
Leukaemia (aleukaemia)	0	0
Diabetes	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	6	7
Coronary disease (angina)	17	6
Hypertension with heart disease	0	1
Other heart disease	5	7
Other circulatory disease	2	9
Influenza	0	0
Pneumonia	1	5
Bronchitis	6	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	0	0
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ..	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0	0
Nephritis & nephrosis	0	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	-
Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	6	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	0
All other accidents	1	0
Suicide	1	0
Congenital malformations	1	1
Homicide & operation of war	0	0
Total	65	44

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES

1942 - 1966.

PERIOD:	BIRTH RATE:	DEATH RATE:	POPULATION:
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500
1959	16.02	14.61	8,490
1960	14.34	13.51	8,440
1961	16.74	15.22	8,540
1962	19.88	16.30	8,650
1963	19.06	12.97	8,710
1964	20.18	12.57	8,670
1965	19.28	15.81	8,790
1966	17.75	12.40	8,790

S E C T I O N B:

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Service Board.

On August 1st, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Laboratory facilities are available for the examination of bacteriological specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

Specimens and Samples Examined, 1966.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

GENERAL DISEASES:

					Positive:	Negative:
Typhoid organisms	..	..	..	..	0	0
Salmonella organisms	..	..	..	..	0	0
Dysentery organisms	..	..	..	..	0	0
Widal reaction	..	..	..	..	0	0
Bacterium coli 026	..	..	..	..	0	0

MILK

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results of tests are given in the following table:-

					Number:	Satisfactory:
Methylene Blue Test	..	..	..	..	0	-
Tuberculosis Biological Test	..	..	..	..	0	-
Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	..	0	-
Turbidity Test	..	..	..	..	0	-
Brucella M.R.T.	..	..	..	..	21	8
Brucella Culture Test	..	..	..	..	21	20
Brucella Biological Test	..	..	..	..	2	2

The sample which was positive on culture was produced on a farm in Cheshire. The Medical Officer of Health for the area took the necessary action to prevent the sale of infected milk.

Additional Tests:-

At the end of October, a man who worked on a farm in New Mills and drank untreated milk produced there, was reported to be suffering from brucellosis. A notice was served prohibiting the sale of the milk until it had been pasteurized. The farmer's veterinary surgeon arranged for the investigation of the individual cows which gave the following results:-

					Number:	Satisfactory:
Milk Ring Test	..	..	..	..	34	16
Whey Test	..	..	..	..	34	22
Brucella Culture	..	..	..	..	34	26

Vaccinations were undertaken and the herd is being kept under observation. In the meantime, the milk is pasteurized before sale to the public.

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WATER
(Drinking).

Samples taken:-	Number:
Bacteriological 	31

FOOD AND DRUGS
(Other than Milk and Water)

Samples taken:	Number:	Satisfactory:
Bacteriological (Miscellaneous) 	6	4
Bacteriological (Ice Lollies) 	3	3
Bacteriological (Ice Cream) 	0	-
* Chemical Miscellaneous 	39	36
Methylene Blue (Ice Cream) 	3	3
Methylene Blue (Ice Lolly) 	0	0-

* Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The following is a report given by the County Analyst:-

An informal sample of Parsley and Thyme Stuffing showed slight infestation with Australian Spider Beetle. Further samples of this and other products likely to be affected, were taken from the same shop. These were all free from infestation.

An informal sample of Orange Concentrate for use in the preparation of Soft Drinks contained Benzoic Acid Preservative and Sulphur Dioxide Preservative in excess of the amounts permitted by the Preservative in Food Regulations. A formal sample was taken. This contained excess Benzoic Acid. Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer who was fined £1.

The samples of Ice Cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional Grade I 	2
Provisional Grade II 	1
Provisional Grade III 	0
Provisional Grade IV 	0

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47.

Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a court or a single justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1966 it was not necessary to take action under Section 47,

Section 50.

Under this section, as from July 5th, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any persons dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged in 1966.

The County Welfare Department provides residential accommodation at Whitefield House, Glossop; The Elms, Chapel-en-le-Frith; The Towers, Buxton, and Whitestones, Buxton, for persons, who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Part II - Health Services

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Group of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of Mothers and Young Children;
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service;
- (c) Health Visiting Service;
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service;
- (f) Domestic Help Service;
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination;
- (h) Mental Health Service;
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service which is under his control.

Refuse is collected at ten day intervals by the Surveyor's staff from approximately 3,679 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tip for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

MOLES

In April, 1966, with the approval of the Council a service to deal with moles was instituted; this is basically designed to provide a service to householders and a charge of 10s. 6d. per hour is made including materials with a minimum charge of £1. 1s. 0d.

S E C T I O N C:
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE AREA

WATER.

The 3,182 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	.. .. .	3,132
(b)	By means of standpipes	.. .. .	0
(c)	By means of private supply wellsetc.	.. .. .	50

WATER SUPPLY.

The Stockport and District Water Board has been the water undertaking authority for the area since April, 1962. The water which is drawn from moorland sources is stored in Kinder Reservoir. Before distribution it is treated with hydrated lime and alum, filtered through rapid sand filters, neutralized by the further addition of hydrated lime to counteract any plumbo-solvent effect, and finally chlorinated. Frequent tests are made daily for pH *and* residual chlorine. After purification, the water enters the aqueduct which passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies a covered service reservoir from which it is fed into the town's mains.

During the year 75 houses were connected to the town's supply.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Thirty-one samples of water were submitted to bacteriological examination and 14 were found to be unsatisfactory, details of which are given in the following table.

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Probable No. of Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. of Bact. Coli (type) per 100 ml.
21.1.66.	Tap, Highwood Farm (Reserve Supply)	180+	0
21.1.66.	Tap, A.L. Lawton, Ltd., Birch Vale.	2	1
24.2.66.	Tap, Lower Gib Hey Farm.	25	1
24.2.66.	Tap, Burns Cottage, Castle Edge Road.	180+	180+
24.2.66.	Ringstones.	25	0
24.2.66.	Tap, New Ringstones Farm.	25	1
22.3.66.	Tap, Lower Gib Hey Farm.	1	1
22.3.66.	Castle Edge Farm.	7	0
22.3.66.	Tap, Burns Cottage, Castle Edge Road.	13	5
19.4.66.	Tap, Burns Cottage, Castle Edge Road.	30	7
19.4.66.	Tap, Castle Edge Farm	35	0
23.5.66.	Pump, Castle Edge Farm.	180+	20
23.5.66.	Tap, Burns Cottage, Castle Edge Road.	90	35
23.5.66.	Tap, The Castle, Castle Edge. (Unfiltered Supply)	90	90

A result of a chemical examination is given below. This is satisfactory and typical of the results received:

STOCKPORT AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

Certificate of Analysis.

Kinder - Filtered Water.

Date of Collection of sample - 16th May, 1966.

Chemical Examination..

Reaction - pH value	7.45
Colour in 2ft glass tube - Hazen solution p.p.m. Pt.	3.00
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m. less than ..	0.3
Parts per Million.	
Free acidity as CO ₂	1.0
Free alkalinity CaCO ₃	NIL
Total alkalinity CaCO ₃	13
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	13
Non-Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	21
Total as CaCO ₃	34
Combined Chlorine (CL ₂)	8.0
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	1.03
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	NIL
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.01
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours as 27°C ..	0.29
Total Iron as Fe	0.05
Manganese as Mn	0.02
Silica (SiO ₂)	10
Alumina Al ₂ O ₃	0.15
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours ..	0.35
Flouride as F	0.05

DRAINAGE.

	Number.	Estimated Population Involved
Number of houses in District connected to sewers	3,127	8,670
Number of houses in District not connected to sewers	55	120
Number of connections made during 1966:		
(a) Existing houses	0	0
(b) New houses	75	210
(c) Other premises	0	0
Number of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	0	0

SEWERAGE.

The sewers were extended on Jubilee Street, Godward Road and High Hill Road. Work on the proposed new sewer from Hague Bar to Disley Sewerage Works has not yet begun.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no swimming baths in the District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1966:

Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	37
Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	3,031
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	40
Trough Closets	..	..	..	..	..	14

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	10
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	7
Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	73
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	47
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	83
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	48
Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	137
Housing Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	35
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	57
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	3
Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	29
Licensed Houses	..	..	..	..	..	33
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	21
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	518
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	43
Moveable Dwellings:						
(a) Sites	..	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	0
Nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	81
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pet Animal Act	..	..	..	..	..	3
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	5
Preserved Food Stores	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	..	..	0
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	1,097
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	8
Shops Act, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	15
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	518
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	17
Water	..	..	..	..	..	48

WRITTEN NOTICES.

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	12
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	0
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	12

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two camping sites used by exempted organisations for which site licences are not required, and two caravan sites are licensed following the obtaining of planning permission.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

Progress continues to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities at Public Houses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1961.

Improvement continues to take place in the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workers in the factories in the District.

Employers are found to be co-operative in the provision of improved sanitary accommodation, particularly where the employees show a desire to use the conveniences reasonably and to assist in the difficult task of maintaining cleanliness in conveniences used by a large number of people.

Appendix on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961, appears at the end of Section 'C'.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are four bakehouses in the Register and ten inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No premises are registered under this Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades have been licensed since the 20th April, 1966.

SHOPS ACT.

The Council has undertaken the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Act by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Derbyshire County Council.

Fifteen inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector who has been appointed Inspector under the Shops Act.

RODENT CONTROL.

One part-time operator for Rodent Control work is employed. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have resolved to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

1,097 inspections were made during the year, details of which are given in the following table.

Table of Inspections made.

1.	No. of properties in Local Authority's District	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (Including Council) (2)	All other (Including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Columns: (1), (2) & (3)	Agricultural
	6	3,145	330	3,481	68	
2.	3	48	42	93		
3.	Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-	Major	Minor	..	..
			Common Rat	..	..	..
			Ship Rat	..	..	..
			House Mouse	..	..	..
			Major	Minor	..	..
4.	Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-	Major	Minor	..	..
			Common Rat	..	..	..
			Ship Rat	..	..	..
			House Mouse	..	..	..
			Major	Minor	..	..
	4	174	50	129	251	2

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total Number of Factories on the Register	..	50
With Power	.. .. .	47
Without Power	.. .. .	3
Other Premises	.. .. .	0

A total of eighty-three inspections were made during 1966 and no defects were recorded.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical Power	70	0	0
Factories without mechanical Power	13	0	0
Other Premises	0	0	0
Total	83	0	0

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Referred		
		Remedied	To H.M. Inspector		By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)..	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ..	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation ..	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) Insufficient ..	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	0	0	0	0
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

(3) Outwork - (Section 110 & 111)

Section 110

Nature of Work - Curtains and Furniture hangings.

	Total
No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	0
No. of cases of Default in sending lists to the Council	0
No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	0
Total	<u>0</u>

Section 111

Nature of Work - Curtains and Furniture hangings.

	Total
No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	0
Notices served	0
Prosecutions	0
Total	<u>0</u>

S E C T I O N D:

HOUSING

1. Council Houses existing prior to 1939-1945 War:

<u>Year Erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	24
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	1
1937	Bakehurst	20
1952*	Hague Bar	1
1953*	Mousley Bottom	1
	Highfield House	1
		<u>178</u>

2. Post War Council Houses:

<u>Year Erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate (Temporary)	50
1951*	Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
1960	Diglands Close	4
1961-62	Bakehurst	24
1965	Jubilee Street (Kenkast)	8
1966	Highfield Estate (Kenkast)	32
1966	Bakehurst	16
		<u>583</u>

* Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses Return for the
Period 1st January, 1966 to 31st December, 1966

PART A - Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	0	0	0

PART A continued

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	0	0	0
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0

Not in Clearance Areas

1. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	0	0	0
2. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	17	34	17
3. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	0	0	0
4. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0	0	0
5. Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	0	0	0

PART B - Unfit Houses Closed

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	6	28	6
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	0	0	0

PART C - Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	0	0
2. After formal Notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ..	1	0

3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	0	0
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PART D - Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
1. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	0	0
(b) Under Section 17(2)	0	0
(c) Under Section 46	0	0
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	0	0

PART E - Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column
(1)	(2)

Position at end of period.

1. Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	0
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PART F - Improvement Grants.

(a) Number approved for Conversion or Improvement (Discretionary Grants, Housing Act, 1958)	3
(b) Number approved for Improvement (Standard Grant, Housing Act, 1959)	41

S E C T I O N E:

FOOD

Other than Meat:

Seven Certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

Food Hygiene Regulations:

Three hundred and thirty-one inspections were made under the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is only by continual inspections, the co-operation and vigilance of the public and food handlers, that safe food will be available.

Slaughtermens Licences:

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954, nine licences were issued.

Inspection of Meat:

The Council continued to employ a veterinary meat inspector on a part-time basis in order to assist the Public Health Inspector in the task of ensuring 100 per cent meat inspection in a trade which frequently works seven days a week and 14 hours per day.

MEAT INSPECTION										Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs
Number Killed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,441	836	32	16,879
Number Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,441	836	32	16,879
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>										0	7	0	4
Whole Carcasses condemned													
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned										118	127	0	1,090
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis										8.19	16.04	0.0	6.48
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>													
Whole Carcasses condemned										0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned										1	1	0	0
Percentage affected with tuberculosis										0.07	0.12	0.0	0
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>													
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned										0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to inspection													

S E C T I O N F:

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1966 was 79, compared with 10 in 1965 and 72 in 1964.

DIPHThERIA

For the seventeenth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been notified in the Urban District and there has not been a death from this disease since 1937.

The total number of children immunized in 1966 was:-

Primary immunizations	..	..	..	..	102
Booster injections	..	..	..	..	41

With the increasing speed of modern travel a high level of immunity is still necessary. No community is safe as long as diphtheria exists in the underdeveloped countries of the world.

MEASLES.

Measles was prevalent during the last quarter of the year when 74 of the total number of 77 cases were notified. Unfortunately one child developed a fatal post-infection acute encephalitis.

Two measles vaccines are now available in England and Wales through the usual commercial channels. They are Measles Virus Vaccine (inactivated) and Measles Vaccine (live attenuated). It is considered that an injection of killed measles vaccine followed four weeks later by an injection of live measles vaccine, or one injection of live measles vaccine given alone are effective and acceptable immunizing procedures. There are certain contra-indications to both live and killed vaccines. The duration of protection is not known and is the subject of further study. At the time of writing the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization had not advised a country-wide campaign.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever which used to be one of the serious infections of childhood often followed by grave complications is now a very mild disease. No cases were reported.

WHOOPING COUGH.

No notifications were received.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The Poliomyelitis immunization sessions were held at regular intervals at the Clinic and there was a small response. As was to be expected the numbers were very much smaller than last year when there was a demand for mass vaccination by older members of the Community.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as any "febrile" condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage". No cases were reported.

NOTIFIABLE & NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease. A major outbreak of influenza during the third week in January severely affected school attendance. The youngest children were attacked first. When the epidemic was at its peak the absentee rates varied from 20 to 57 per cent. The other 47 infections reported comprised thirty-one cases of chickenpox and one of whooping cough in June, and fifteen of measles in December.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Social Security. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months, April to November. The intake of new claims was high from the beginning of January to the middle of March due to type B influenza and to other respiratory illness.

INFESTATIONS.

The percentage of school children with verminous heads increased from 3 per cent in 1965 to 4.38 per cent in 1966.

No cases of scabies were treated at the Clinic in 1966.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality
during 1966.

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
AGE PERIODS	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and no deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year 24 cases were recorded in the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport.

Mondays & Wednesdays	- 9.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
	- 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Tuesdays	- 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Thursdays (Asthma only)	- 9.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Fridays	- 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS.

No action was necessary in 1966 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 135), provides for compensation to be paid.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	39	20	15	77
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	40	20	15	79

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966.

AGE.

[illegible]

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF NEW MILLS

3rd to 17th May, 1966.

A further visit to New Mills and district was made in 1966, previous surveys having been carried out in 1953, 1958 and 1962. The figures given in this report relate to the survey of New Mills and do not include those for Hayfield and Disley, which were previously combined into one report.

During the survey the Unit operated at the following centres:-

J.J. Hadfield, Limited, Birch Vale.
C.P.A., Limited, Birch Vale, Watford Bridge and Strines.
W.S. Lowe Limited, New Mills.
Newtown Methodist School.
Liberal Club, New Mills.

The employees of numerous smaller firms in the vicinity attended the Unit at one or other of the above centres, and members of the general public were invited to attend the Unit during specially arranged sessions at the Methodist School, Newtown, and centrally at the Liberal Club. These sessions were widely advertised in the local press and a distribution of leaflets was made to householders, posters were also exhibited in the local shops, etc.

In accordance with the Regional Hospital Board's policy, children under fifteen years of age were not X-rayed, but school staffs were encouraged to attend.

The results of the survey are given in the following tables:-

TABLE I.

<u>No. of Persons Examined</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Factories/Offices	1167	802	1969
General Public	690	1278	1968
Total:	1857	2080	3937

TABLE II

<u>ABNORMALITIES.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis - occasional supervision	2	2	4
Tuberculosis - Treatment or close supervision	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasms	2	1	3
Non-Malignant neoplasms	1	1	2
Lymphadenopathy	1	-	1
Acquired cardiac and vascular abnormalities	4	1	5
Pneumoconiosis	-	1	1
Congenital abnormality of bony thorax and soft tissues	1	-	1
Acquired abnormality of bony thorax and soft tissues	1	1	2
Bacterial and virus infection	3	2	5
Bronchiectasis	1	-	1
Fibrosis	5	2	7
Pleural thickening	3	2	5
Abnormalities of the diaphragm	-	3	3
Total:	25	16	41
Failed to attend for further investigation	2	1	3

COMMENTS:

- (1) The figures show an increase of 1,100 persons examined in the general public group over the 1962 total. The greatly improved public response is perhaps due to the survey being carried out in the early summer, whereas the previous visit in 1962 was made during the winter months. The number examined in the Factories/Offices group remained practically the same;
- (2) One case of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment was found on this occasion, whereas none was discovered in 1962. The tuberculosis prevalence rate in this area is unusually low at 0.25 per thousand examined;
- (3) Three cases of malignant neoplasm of lung were found compared with only one case in 1962. The increase reflects the steady rise in bronchial carcinoma incidence throughout the United Kingdom.

All the abnormal cases were referred to their own doctors, the majority for further investigations at the Chest Clinic or Hospital. Thanks should be extended to Dr. Macnamara and his chest team for their help and co-operation in dealing with the majority of these new cases.

In conclusion, the Unit would like to place on record its thanks to the New Mills Urban District Council, and to Dr. M. Sutcliffe, the Medical Officer of Health, and her staff, for their co-operation and assistance in the preparation and organisation of the survey.

Signed: J. RIMMINGTON, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Director.

A. HILL,
Organising Secretary.

January, 1967.

